

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.
We have not a single transaction to report from the Share Market to-day. Banks are in good demand at 189 per cent. premium for cash and 190 for the end of the month. China Sugars are wanted at quotation for cash and 140 per share for December 31st. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—...
Hongkong and Shanghai New Issues—
180 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1035 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share, sellers.
On Tai Assurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$368 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.
China and Manlia Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—178 per cent. div., sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$138 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$78 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/71
Bank Bills, on demand 3/81
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/81
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/81
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/81 @ 3/80
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.70
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.80
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. 2/23
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 2/23
On Demand 2/23
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight 7/3
Private, 30 days' sight 7/3

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$535
(Allowance, Taels 60)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$575
(Allowance, Taels 88)
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice) per chest \$585
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest \$587
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest \$590
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest \$580
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest \$584
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest \$585
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest \$587
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest \$580
OLD PATNA, per chest \$5571
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest \$560
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest \$560
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, ... \$525
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, ... \$400
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, ... \$320

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTRY, YESTERDAY.)
Barometer—1 P.M. 30.04
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.04
Thermometer—1 P.M. 81
Thermometer—4 P.M. 75
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77
To-day.
Barometer—9 A.M. 34.86
Barometer—4 P.M. 34.86
Thermometer—9 A.M. 81
Thermometer—4 P.M. 75
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 75
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 76

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONGKONG	AMOY	SHANGHAI	MAL
RANOMETER	30.00 30.10	30.00 30.10	30.14 30.10	30.00
TER, &c.	85.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Direction of Wind	W	W	W	W
Force	4	5	3	3
Dry Thermometer	84.3 79.0	—	77.3 71.0	62.8
Wet Thermometer	75.0 75.0	—	66.5 67.0	58.5
Weather	a b c	—	b c	c b
Hour's Rain	—	3	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.74	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths in the open air in a shaded situation.—Dry bulb, in the sun in the open air, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths.—Wet bulb, in the sun in the open air, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths.—Force of Wind, 0, calm; 1 to 3, light breeze; 3 to 5, moderate; 5 to 8, fresh; 8 to 10, strong; 10 to 12, violent; 12 to 15, gale; 15 to 18, storm; 18 to 20, hurricane; 20 to 25, typhoon; 25 to 30, gale; 30 to 35, violent gale; 35 to 40, storm; 40 to 45, typhoon; 45 to 50, violent typhoon; 50 to 55, gale; 55 to 60, violent typhoon; 60 to 65, storm; 65 to 70, typhoon; 70 to 75, violent typhoon; 75 to 80, gale; 80 to 85, violent typhoon; 85 to 90, storm; 90 to 95, typhoon; 95 to 100, violent typhoon; 100 to 110, gale; 110 to 120, violent typhoon; 120 to 130, storm; 130 to 140, typhoon; 140 to 150, violent typhoon; 150 to 160, gale; 160 to 170, violent typhoon; 170 to 180, storm; 180 to 190, typhoon; 190 to 200, violent typhoon; 200 to 210, gale; 210 to 220, violent typhoon; 220 to 230, storm; 230 to 240, typhoon; 240 to 250, violent typhoon; 250 to 260, gale; 260 to 270, violent typhoon; 270 to 280, storm; 280 to 290, typhoon; 290 to 300, violent typhoon; 300 to 310, gale; 310 to 320, violent typhoon; 320 to 330, storm; 330 to 340, typhoon; 340 to 350, violent typhoon; 350 to 360, gale; 360 to 370, violent typhoon; 370 to 380, storm; 380 to 390, typhoon; 390 to 400, violent typhoon; 400 to 410, gale; 410 to 420, violent typhoon; 420 to 430, storm; 430 to 440, typhoon; 440 to 450, violent typhoon; 450 to 460, gale; 460 to 470, violent typhoon; 470 to 480, storm; 480 to 490, typhoon; 490 to 500, violent typhoon; 500 to 510, gale; 510 to 520, violent typhoon; 520 to 530, storm; 530 to 540, typhoon; 540 to 550, violent typhoon; 550 to 560, gale; 560 to 570, violent typhoon; 570 to 580, storm; 580 to 590, typhoon; 590 to 600, violent typhoon; 600 to 610, gale; 610 to 620, violent typhoon; 620 to 630, storm; 630 to 640, typhoon; 640 to 650, violent typhoon; 650 to 660, gale; 660 to 670, violent typhoon; 670 to 680, storm; 680 to 690, typhoon; 690 to 700, violent typhoon; 700 to 710, gale; 710 to 720, violent typhoon; 720 to 730, storm; 730 to 740, typhoon; 740 to 750, violent typhoon; 750 to 760, gale; 760 to 770, violent typhoon; 770 to 780, storm; 780 to 790, typhoon; 790 to 800, violent typhoon; 800 to 810, gale; 810 to 820, violent typhoon; 820 to 830, storm; 830 to 840, typhoon; 840 to 850, violent typhoon; 850 to 860, gale; 860 to 870, violent typhoon; 870 to 880, storm; 880 to 890, typhoon; 890 to 900, violent typhoon; 900 to 910, gale; 910 to 920, violent typhoon; 920 to 930, storm; 930 to 940, typhoon; 940 to 950, violent typhoon; 950 to 960, gale; 960 to 970, violent typhoon; 970 to 980, storm; 980 to 990, typhoon; 990 to 1000, violent typhoon; 1000 to 1010, gale; 1010 to 1020, violent typhoon; 1020 to 1030, storm; 1030 to 1040, typhoon; 1040 to 1050, violent typhoon; 1050 to 1060, gale; 1060 to 1070, violent typhoon; 1070 to 1080, storm; 1080 to 1090, typhoon; 1090 to 1100, violent typhoon; 1100 to 1110, gale; 1110 to 1120, violent typhoon; 1120 to 1130, storm; 1130 to 1140, typhoon; 1140 to 1150, violent typhoon; 1150 to 1160, gale; 1160 to 1170, violent typhoon; 1170 to 1180, storm; 1180 to 1190, typhoon; 1190 to 1200, violent typhoon; 1200 to 1210, gale; 1210 to 1220, violent typhoon; 1220 to 1230, storm; 1230 to 1240, typhoon; 1240 to 1250, violent typhoon; 1250 to 1260, gale; 1260 to 1270, violent typhoon; 1270 to 1280, storm; 1280 to 1290, typhoon; 1290 to 1300, violent typhoon; 1300 to 1310, gale; 1310 to 1320, violent typhoon; 1320 to 1330, storm; 1330 to 1340, typhoon; 1340 to 1350, violent typhoon; 1350 to 1360, gale; 1360 to 1370, violent typhoon; 1370 to 1380, storm; 1380 to 1390, typhoon; 1390 to 1400, violent typhoon; 1400 to 1410, gale; 1410 to 1420, violent typhoon; 1420 to 1430, storm; 1430 to 1440, typhoon; 1440 to 1450, violent typhoon; 1450 to 1460, gale; 1460 to 1470, violent typhoon; 1470 to 1480, storm; 1480 to 1490, typhoon; 1490 to 1500, violent typhoon; 1500 to 1510, gale; 1510 to 1520, violent typhoon; 1520 to 1530, storm; 1530 to 1540, typhoon; 1540 to 1550, violent typhoon; 1550 to 1560, gale; 1560 to 1570, violent typhoon; 1570 to 1580, storm; 1580 to 1590, typhoon; 1590 to 1600, violent typhoon; 1600 to 1610, gale; 1610 to 1620, violent typhoon; 1620 to 1630, storm; 1630 to 1640, typhoon; 1640 to 1650, violent typhoon; 1650 to 1660, gale; 1660 to 1670, violent typhoon; 1670 to 1680, storm; 1680 to 1690, typhoon; 1690 to 1700, violent typhoon; 1700 to 1710, gale; 1710 to 1720, violent typhoon; 1720 to 1730, storm; 1730 to 1740, typhoon; 1740 to 1750, violent typhoon; 1750 to 1760, gale; 1760 to 1770, violent typhoon; 1770 to 1780, storm; 1780 to 1790, typhoon; 1790 to 1800, violent typhoon; 1800 to 1810, gale; 1810 to 1820, violent typhoon; 1820 to 1830, storm; 1830 to 1840, typhoon; 1840 to 1850, violent typhoon; 1850 to 1860, gale; 1860 to 1870, violent typhoon; 1870 to 1880, storm; 1880 to 1890, typhoon; 1890 to 1900, violent typhoon; 1900 to 1910, gale; 1910 to 1920, violent typhoon; 1920 to 1930, storm; 1930 to 1940, typhoon; 1940 to 1950, violent typhoon; 1950 to 1960, gale; 1960 to 1970, violent typhoon; 1970 to 1980, storm; 1980 to 1990, typhoon; 1990 to 2000, violent typhoon; 2000 to 2010, gale; 2010 to 2020, violent typhoon; 2020 to 2030, storm; 2030 to 2040, typhoon; 2040 to 2050, violent typhoon; 2050 to 2060, gale; 2060 to 2070, violent typhoon; 2070 to 2080, storm; 2080 to 2090, typhoon; 2090 to 2100, violent typhoon; 2100 to 2110, gale; 2110 to 2120, violent typhoon; 2120 to 2130, storm; 2130 to 2140, typhoon; 2140 to 2150, violent typhoon; 2150 to 2160, gale; 2160 to 2170, violent typhoon; 2170 to 2180, storm; 2180 to 2190, typhoon; 2190 to 2200, violent typhoon; 2200 to 2210, gale; 2210 to 2220, violent typhoon; 2220 to 2230, storm; 2230 to 2240, typhoon; 2240 to 2250, violent typhoon; 2250 to 2260, gale; 2260 to 2270, violent typhoon; 2270 to 2280, storm; 2280 to 2290, typhoon; 2290 to 2300, violent typhoon; 2300 to 2310, gale; 2310 to 2320, violent typhoon; 2320 to 2330, storm; 2330 to 2340, typhoon; 2340 to 2350, violent typhoon; 2350 to 2360, gale; 2360 to 2370, violent typhoon; 2370 to 2380, storm; 2380 to 2390, typhoon; 2390 to 2400, violent typhoon; 2400 to 2410, gale; 2410 to 2420, violent typhoon; 2420 to 2430, storm; 2430 to 2440, typhoon; 2440 to 2450, violent typhoon; 2450 to 2460, gale; 2460 to 2470, violent typhoon; 2470 to 2480, storm; 2480 to 2490, typhoon; 2490 to 2500, violent typhoon; 2500 to 2510, gale; 2510 to 2520, violent typhoon; 2520 to 2530, storm; 2530 to 2540, typhoon; 2540 to 2550, violent typhoon; 2550 to 2560, gale; 2560 to 2570, violent typhoon; 2570 to 2580, storm; 2580 to 2590, typhoon; 2590 to 2600, violent typhoon; 2600 to 2610, gale; 2610 to 2620, violent typhoon; 2620 to 2630, storm; 2630 to 2640, typhoon; 2640 to 2650, violent typhoon; 2650 to 2660, gale; 2660 to 2670, violent typhoon; 2670 to 2680, storm; 2680 to 2690, typhoon; 2690 to 2700, violent typhoon; 2700 to 2710, gale; 2710 to 2720, violent typhoon; 2720 to 2730, storm; 2730 to 2740, typhoon; 2740 to 2750, violent typhoon; 2750 to 2760, gale; 2760 to 2770, violent typhoon; 2770 to 2780, storm; 2780 to 2790, typhoon; 2790 to 2800, violent typhoon; 2800 to 2810, gale; 2810 to 2820, violent typhoon; 2820 to 2830, storm; 2830 to 2840, typhoon; 2840 to 2850, violent typhoon; 2850 to 2860, gale; 2860 to 2870, violent typhoon; 2870 to 2880, storm; 2880 to 2890, typhoon; 2890 to 2900, violent typhoon; 2900 to 2910, gale; 2910 to 2920, violent typhoon; 2920 to 2930, storm; 2930 to 2940, typhoon; 2940 to 2950, violent typhoon; 2950 to 2960, gale; 2960 to 2970, violent typhoon; 2970 to 2980, storm; 2980 to 2990, typhoon; 2990 to 3000, violent typhoon; 3000 to 3010, gale; 3010 to 3020, violent typhoon; 3020 to 3030, storm; 3030 to 3040, typhoon; 3040 to 3050, violent typhoon; 3050 to 3060, gale; 3060 to 3070, violent typhoon; 3070 to 3080, storm; 3080 to 3090, typhoon; 3090 to 3100, violent typhoon; 3100 to 3110, gale; 3110 to 3120, violent typhoon; 3120 to 3130, storm; 3130 to 3140, typhoon; 3140 to 3150, violent typhoon; 3150 to 3160, gale; 3160 to 3170, violent typhoon; 3170 to 3180, storm; 3180 to 3190, typhoon; 3190 to 3200, violent typhoon; 3200 to 3210, gale; 3210 to 3220, violent typhoon; 3220 to 3230, storm; 3230 to 3240, typhoon; 3240 to 3250, violent typhoon; 3250 to 3260, gale; 3260 to 3270, violent typhoon; 3270 to 3280, storm; 3280 to 3290, typhoon; 3290 to 3300, violent typhoon; 3300 to 3310, gale; 3310 to 3320, violent typhoon; 3320 to 3330, storm; 3330 to 3340, typhoon; 3340 to 3350, violent typhoon; 3350 to 3360, gale; 3360 to 3370, violent typhoon; 3370 to 3380, storm; 3380 to 3390, typhoon; 3390 to 3400, violent typhoon; 3400 to 3410, gale; 3410 to 3420, violent typhoon; 3420 to 3430, storm; 3430 to 3440, typhoon; 3440 to 3450, violent typhoon; 3450 to 3460, gale; 3460 to 3470, violent typhoon; 3470 to 3480, storm; 3480 to 3490, typhoon; 3490 to 3500, violent typhoon; 3500 to 3510, gale; 3510 to 3520, violent typhoon; 3520 to 3530, storm; 3530 to 3540, typhoon; 3540 to 3550, violent typhoon; 3550 to 3560, gale; 3560 to 3570, violent typhoon; 3570 to 3580, storm; 3580 to 3590, typhoon; 3590 to 3600, violent typhoon; 3600 to 3610, gale; 3610 to 3620, violent typhoon; 3620 to 3630, storm

The Dutch steamer *Compa* went over to the Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday.

WONG AVAN, a seaman, with six previous convictions against him, appeared before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing property to the amount of three dollars from an opium divan in Wellington Street. After evidence have been taken the prisoner was duly cautioned and committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

SALMON RAMOS of Manila, seaman on board the German barque *Anton Günther*, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with cutting and wounding the mate and cook of the above vessel on the night of the 22nd instant. Wilhelm Harting, chief officer of the *Anton Günther*, stated that on Saturday last at 9:30 p.m. the prisoner who is a sailor on board, and Herman Peter, the cook, were having a row on the forecastle. He went to separate them and was stabbed by Ramos on the right side of the neck with the knife produced. He wrenched the knife out of Ramos' hand with the assistance of Robert Farst, a boatswain on board the *Storch*. Robert Farst stated that he saw the mate bleeding from his neck when he went forward, and heard some one say, "Take the knife from him." He did not see the prisoner strike the mate. Mr. Wodehouse remanded the case till Wednesday the 26th instant, medical evidence being required.

At the police court this morning before Capt. Thomsen, Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and Mr. Stuart M. Fraser-Smith, manager of the said paper, were charged by Bellarmine Campos with having on the 18th inst. unlawfully used threatening language towards the complainant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. Mr. F. H. O. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Breerton, Wotton, and Deacon, appeared for the complainant. After hearing the evidence of the complainant, Mr. José da Silva Loureiro, Consul-General for Portugal, and a Portuguese lad in the employ of Messrs. Noronha & Co., the Magistrate dismissed the case without calling on the accused for a defence, remarking that no reliable evidence had been brought against Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, whilst his brother had apparently done his utmost to preserve the peace. We withhold a full report of the proceedings for the present, having no wish to prejudice the serious assault cases, out of which this matter originated, which are set for hearing to-morrow morning.

SHOOTING MATCH.

The first rifle shooting competition of the season took place at the range at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon, the combatants in this trial of skill being teams representing the *Hongkong Police* and "The Buffs" respectively. The conditions were eight men a side. Martin-Henry rifles, and seven shots each at 200, 300 and 600 yards. From the commencement the guardians of the peace had a little the better of the contest, leading by 8 points at the conclusion of the first range, the respective totals being 192 and 184. For the police McKay and Butlin scored 26 and "Jock" Cameron 25, whilst Annan and Ellis were credited with 26 and Broadhurst 25 for the Garrison. When the firing ceased at the 300 yards range it was found that the police had drawn still further ahead, the score sheets showing a total of 170 as against the 157 of their opponents. Quincey's 24 and Inspector Cameron and McKay, with 23 each headed the poll on their side, Quinn with 24 and Kelly with 22 showing up best for the soldiers. Commencing at the final range with an advantage of 41 points the match looked a certainty to Mr. Cameron's team, and the majority of the men shooting with great steadiness they still further increased their advantage, finishing up with a total of 148 at the long range and an aggregate of 310, against "The Buffs" 126 at 600 yards and grand total of 447, thus winding an interesting contest by 63 points. At the long range G. Cameron did best with 25, his name-sake the Inspector running him close with one point less, whilst McKay, who had shown very steadily throughout, made 21. For "The Buffs" Annan, after shooting badly at 300, came well to the front with 21, Kelly scoring 20 and Broadhurst 19. The honors of the day were won by Inspector Cameron for the Police with the creditable score of 71, McKay with 70 and G. Cameron with 69, running very close up. The highest scores for "The Buffs" were made by Kelly and Broadhurst, who tied at 64.

The competition was carried out in a most amicable and spirited fashion, and will prove no doubt the precursor of many more friendly trials of skill between the rival services during the ensuing season. Indeed we are informed that "The Grand Old Buff" have already arisen from the ashes of their recent defeat like the fabled phoenix, and dares the "men in blue" to another encounter, to meet again, a challenge which was promptly accepted, so that another match will soon be satisfactorily arranged, particulars of which will be published in due course.

Can the Hongkong Volunteers do nothing in the rifle shooting line? Unless we are mistaken there are several well known marksmen in the ranks, capable of holding their own even when pitted against the best shots of the coldies. Major Tripp should see to this, and endeavour to get up a team. Either the Police or "The Buffs" would be glad to come to terms for a match against our valiant amateur defenders, and it is indisputable that the result must be interesting. The practice is by frequent friendly competitions of the class described above.

The following are the scores made on Saturday:—

FOOCHOW.

We are pleased to learn that at a meeting held on Friday last, it was unanimously decided to place a memorial tablet in the English Episcopal Church, to the memory of the late, and much lamented, Mr. E. Sheppard.

We observe that the premises previously occupied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company are being prepared for the reception of the new land line between Shanghai and Canton, to which we alluded in our issue of the 16th ultimo. Although the erection of the line has commenced, still there are so many contingencies, that it is impossible to fix a definite period for its reaching Foochow.

We learn that Captain Palmer, who has been a harbour-master at Pagoda Anchorage for some time, intends leaving for Canton on or about the 23rd inst. The situation of harbour-master, as a rule, is an unthankful office, but Captain Palmer's invariable courtesy, has earned for him the general respect of the residents of the Anchorage, whose regret at his departure is only assuaged by the fact of his receiving a better appointment. We are informed that Captain Palmer's successor will be Mr. Parkhill.

It appears strange that the items of news (?) furnished by a Foochow correspondent to both Hongkong and Shanghai newspapers, almost invariably require an editorial note questioning the accuracy of such correspondents' statements. We may suggest to our contemporaries, for their own benefit, the advisability of exercising rather more discretion in their insertion of unauthenticated news, as simple exaggerations are sometimes capable of being construed as libellous; and hence are actionable.

The Chinese Autumnal Festival, celebrated on Saturday last, was, as usual, conspicuous by the din of fire crackers, and the display of bairines and flags throughout the day; and at night by the illumination of the whole of the streets with lanterns. The route to the City appeared one blaze of light, and although most of the small lamps were carelessly suspended, and swaying to and fro in close proximity to thin fabrics, easily ignited, still, not a single instance of the occurrence of fire has to be reported. The day fixed for this carnival is considered a peculiarly propitious one, and this year it has certainly borne out its reputation, as, its advent saw a sudden decline—in fact we may almost say the end—of the epidemic amongst the natives. The latter are also congratulating themselves upon a "double blessing," as the superstition is, that if no typhoon occurs previous to their favourite fruit (the Long Ngan) reaching maturity, and being harvested, there will be an immunity from such torments throughout the remainder of the season.—*Advertiser*, Sept. 20th.

TRAINING FOR SHANGHAI RACES.

A correspondent who signs himself "Reverie" writes to the *Courier* as follows:—

In continuation of my notes on Saturday morning's work, the old ponies and kept-over griffins are worthy of a few words. It is impossible to judge accurately as to form from the limited information to be got at the rails. Viewed from thence a pony may look and move for a quarter spin the pink of perfection, but it is only when sent along for three-quarters' or a mile that the old, old tale repeats itself, and to the owner's sorrow the fil儿 of last season is easily vanquished by very common cargo in disguised bad time. The sooner the actual condition of such pup sellers is ascertained and prompt remedies applied the better. Even at the risk of staleness, or lateness, bucking should be resorted to until the pony can at least approach his old form.

All of Mr. Paul's lot seem O.K. They have had long steady work on the Siccawei road, and to judge from their appearance it was about what the Dr. would order. Training on the road necessitates far more work than is generally given on the course and has many advantages, especially at the commencement of training. Montezuma and Tajinahal, though going well, have weak spots that may at any time come to light. Ross will probably never recover from his Hongkong trip. *Hornspike* and *Reaper*, especially with Motts handling, should have a quiet look in for the St. Leger.

Regarding Mr. St. Andrew's lot, the same remark about road training applies, consequently this stable may be further advanced than is generally known or the appearance of the ponies indicates. I don't care to commit myself about this stable until I see more of its representatives. We may have another *Torpedo* exploded in our midst.

Mr. Bill's *Alloro* is quite as good as last meeting, and *Pizzicato* is much better, consequently this stable will resume its usually dangerous position, especially when backed up with well-tried griffins.

Mr. Fungus's *Prejudice* never would take kindly to salt milk, so gallops strong and well, not so his stable companions, the greedy pigs; they want a little of Dr. Bucket's medicine, well applied. I doubt if either *Pebble* or *Pigmy* will come to the post. "Old Juice" has pulled this stable out of the fire on more than one occasion, and it looks very much as if he will be required to do so this meeting. In Mr. Arthur's stable *Belgravia*, *Piccadilly* and *Hounds-ditch* want the aforementioned gruelling, and if safe betting they get it. *Chesterfield* and *Pall-mall* are in fair condition and should run fairly well, but they are not first-class, and without a screw is loose amongst the cracks, cannot be expected to win even with the *Devon* up. *Safety* is in the best possible hands and I give him first, second, or third in the St. Leger. *Mars* is screwy. The rest of the old ones out of this stable are of not much account. Mr. Kelly's *Mystic* is very good. *Monarch of the East*, *V. C.*, *May*, *Ambassador* and *Triumph*, *Oriole*, *Stratford*, *Straight Away*, *Wild Geese*, *Sulta*, and *Northstar* appear particularly good, and even *Cresty*'s owner is jubilant.

The absence of casualties is to be attributed entirely to the alteration of the training course to something approaching level. Thank goodness we have a Clerk of the Course with a little energy and good sense.

I shall write you further, later on, but avail myself of this opportunity to suggest the propriety of the Hongkong subscription griffins receiving their work at 10 a.m. or in the afternoon, as the paddock is already too crowded.

HANKOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

September 15th.

The *Courier* just handed by the China Navigation Company's steamer *Phoenix* brings a telegraphic news of the fair not at Canton. The news of course will be translated into the Chinese newspapers, it will fan the flame of dissatisfaction that exists in our midst, and add to the anxiety already felt by us in regard to the troubles that are threatening. It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the details of the late attempt at rebellion at the bottom of which the White Lily Society was supposed to be; all this information has already appeared in your columns. It is satisfactory to hear that the new Viceroy of Hupeh, Ping Poodee, is taking stringent measures to ferret out the insurectos. Various rumours have been circulated during the last few days as to the success that has attended the steps taken by him. The populace have it that no less than

20 persons have been decapitated during the last fortnight, while petty officials say that the number is 10; but as a matter of fact I hear from what may be considered very good authority that the actual number is only four. These four were prominent leaders in the late disturbances, and they were captured some 60 miles to the north-west of this. The heads of two of them were brought over from Wuchang the other day, and were exhibited outside the Tiaotai's yamen at Hankow. One of these heads belonged to a Homan man named Ching Kong-tong. He was formerly a lieutenant in the army, and is said to have been a very big, powerful fellow, and that it took cut to sever his head from his body; he was credited with extraordinary strength and powers of endurance, having the reputation of being able to march 150 miles without food or refreshments. His capture was effected by an officer and a small party of soldiers who followed him to Homan; but they had to adopt a deep laid scheme else they would never have succeeded in taking him. The soldiers in disguise were concealed near a certain teahouse, and the officer was on the lookout for the rebel. Having met him on the street, the officer expressed astonishment at seeing the old lieutenant in that neighbourhood, and the latter said he had been obliged to leave Hankow as he had been in trouble there. The officer asked that Hankow had become too warm for him too, and mutual sympathy over each other's misfortunes soon led to friendship and confidence, and the officer invited the lieutenant to come with him to the teahouse to talk over their grievances. While they were sipping tea, the officer who had thus entrapped the lieutenant, suddenly produced a bar of iron and struck him over the right arm and disabled him; the lieutenant attempted to escape, but he was at once pounced upon by the soldiers who were lying in ambush near the teahouse. His head was taken away from the Tiaotai's yamen on the 14th inst., and burned.

Considerable uneasiness existed amongst the foreign community in consequence of rumours to the effect that the native city of Hankow was to be burned down on the night of 15th instant. The conflagration was certainly anticipated by the natives, for they went even so far as to turn out all the native fire engines; and although no fire occurred they poured water on the front of their houses, presumably with the idea that the damming would check the conflagration if it did burst out. Several houses and shops were considerably damaged by water, owing to the energies of the native firemen taking time by the forelock in this remarkable manner. A military guard patrolled the streets during the night, and all the shops were closed at 9 p.m., and the streets deserted, save by soldiers and the men working the native fire engines, who were going about with lanterns in their hands looking to see if there was any sign of a fire. The foreign community in this unprotected settlement, and without a gunboat of any nationality in port, calmly waited the result, sleep being impossible to most of the residents. The 15th instant was a Chinese holiday, and the a.s. *Xiangyu* did not get away so I had to hold over my letter till Monday.

I hear there is not a single gunboat on the Yangtze between Hankow and Woosung.—*Courier*.

NAGASAKI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

17th September, 1883.

An atrocious murder was committed here last Saturday evening. It was the natural consequence of a recent order allowing Japanese policemen, while on duty, to wear swords not only in the streets of the Japanese City, but also at Oura, the foreign settlement.

Some months ago Mr. Yu Tsiang-po, the Chinese Consul here, gave permission to the Japanese authorities to enter houses occupied by Chinese subjects for the purpose of putting stop to the importation of opium, which is prohibited in this Empire. In consequence of the odious espionage practised, the permission under the ordinary Consular warrant was revoked. On Saturday a policeman entered a house in the Chinese quarter, and a great disturbance ensued. Several persons were cut and stabbed, and one young Chinese gentleman from Amoy was so badly wounded in the abdomen and lungs that he died shortly after his admission to the hospital. The excitement of the affair has created intense interest. There is to be a meeting of the Consuls to-day, and to-morrow there will be a meeting of the Ratepayers. The Chinese Minister at Tokio has been notified of the occurrence, and of the state of affairs it has produced, which are really of so serious a character that a conflict between the Chinese and Japanese is likely to follow at any moment, resulting in further complications between the two nations.—*Shanghai Courier*.

A report from the sanitary office at Kumamoto states that a disease has broken out amongst the horses in that *ken*, from which a great many have died.

We hear that an order from the head office of the Public Works Department has been received at the Akounoro Imperial Works, to construct three sailing vessels and one steamer for the New Union Shipping Company.

On Saturday afternoon last, the American barque *Phoenix Pendleton*, Capt. Blanchard, from New York to Yokohama, with a cargo of kerosine oil, consigned to the China and Japan Trading Co., put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, which necessitates the discharging of her cargo here.

On Sunday and two following days a number of the flags ashore and afloat were half-masted on account of the death of a daughter of the Mikado, Princess Masu, who died on the evening of the 6th inst. On Monday and Tuesday minute guns were fired at noon from one of the Japanese men-of-war in harbour.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co.'s steamer *Seine* arrived from Shanghai on Sunday last, and anchored outside the limits of the harbour, to await orders from home, her rice charter having, we believe, been broken. A passenger, named Erichsen, died on board on Thursday morning, and was buried in the Cemetery the same evening.

After occupying exactly four months in constructing the Saganimatsu creek bridge has at length been completed and opened to traffic. It is, of course, a much stronger and more substantial structure than the former one, and had it been built inside of four weeks, instead of many months, there would have been credit and praise due to the new Governor, instead of a very strong ill-feeling that has been engendered by his negligent dilatoriness.

An instance may here be quoted to prove the diabolism of the administration of Japanese law, and the utter lack of justice in cases in which foreigners are interested. In the latter part of May last, four 25-lb. tins of white zinc were extracted from the Saganimatsu Customs shed, and a few days afterwards the robbery was discovered and the culprits were arrested by the native police. Since that time, nearly four months have elapsed, and as yet nothing has been heard of the trial of the case, nor has the paint, which was recovered, been restored to the lawful owner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to:

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1883.

To-day's Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

GRAND CONCERTS WILL BE GIVEN

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY)

AND

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),

the 24th and 25th September.

BY

THE MUSICAL AND VOCAL CONCERT COMPANY.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG OF

THE LADIES BAND.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats \$1.00.
Back Seats \$0.50.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1883.

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Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on the 30th June, 1883, entitled to SHARES of the New Company are requested to pay the amount of DOLLARS FIFTY (\$50) per Share to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 30th September, 1883, when a receipt will be given to be afterwards exchanged for a Share Scrip on presentation at the Office of the Company. Calls unpaid at the above date will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883.

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"C. L. A. R. I. D. G. E. S. HOTEL"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

CHOY CHEW,

230, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1883.

[622]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS

CHARTS AND HOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[471]

D. K. GRIFFITH,

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON

AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICARIA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

[3]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

It would appear from the telegram published in another column that the Australasian Colonies have determined in the face of the opposition of Her Majesty's Government to proceed with the annexation of New Guinea, the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands. A conference of delegates from the several colonies will be held in Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, at the end of November to adopt a scheme of federation with a view to the annexation of New Guinea and other islands in the Pacific. It is further stated that great dissatisfaction is expressed throughout Australia because the British Colonial Office has refused to sanction the proposed annexation. As the questions at issue between Her Majesty's Government and the Australasian colonies are of considerable general importance, a statement of the actual position of affairs can scarcely fail to prove interesting.

As every body knows, the Queensland Government a few months back formally annexed New Guinea, and the act of annexation was promptly repudiated by the British Government. The correspondence recently published from the Colonial Office gives a thorough understanding of the entire proceedings. The great argument used by the Queensland Government in favor of annexing New Guinea was to prevent the country from falling into the hands of any other foreign power, and it was alleged that both Germany and Italy had cast longing eyes on the territory. On this point Lord AMPHILL, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin wrote to Earl GRANVILLE as follows:

"With regard to Sir John Lumley's despatch of the 31st of March, upon the subject of the company about to be formed in Germany with the view of colonizing New Guinea, I asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether I was correct in reporting to your lordship that the above-named company was a private one, and not as yet supported by the Imperial Government. His Excellency replied that my impression was correct, besides which the Imperial Government did not promote any scheme for the increase of emigration from Germany, as I well knew."

On June 1st Lord DERBY telegraphed to the Administrator of Queensland, Sir A. H. PALMER, inquiring what specific information led the Queensland Government to believe the occupation of New Guinea by a foreign power probable, and three days later received the following reply:

"General rumours of Germany and Italy. Special rumour German corvette *Carola* was leaving Sydney for South Seas without (7th March) object of annexation. She left on 18th March."

Following these are despatches, received on June 6, from the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria, and Sir W. C. F. Robinson, Governor of South Australia, communicating the satisfaction of the colonists under their rule at the action taken by the Queensland Government in annexing New Guinea, and expressing the hope that it would meet with the approval of the Imperial Government.

On June 19 the Agent-General for Queensland forwarded a copy of Mr. Chester's report of his visit to Port Moresby, and of the formal taking possession of New Guinea, and on the same day the following despatch was received by the Earl of Derby from Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy:

"Government House, Brisbane, April 26.

"My Lord—I do not propose to trouble your lordship with a repetition of details already before you in reference to the colonial annexation of New Guinea. I have only to express my entire satisfaction with the action of my Government, especially Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, in the matter. I think his apprehension of New Guinea being annexed by another European Power was reasonable, and his promptitude in adopting our safeguard very laudable. Sir Thomas has laid his views before you, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are heartily adopted by all the Australian colonies, which we trust may be our excuse for any irregularity we have committed. I have never heard any well informed person doubt the great disaster which the occupation of New Guinea by a European Power would prove to Australia. I have had less difficulty in dealing with this subject from the knowledge that Her Majesty's sanction was necessary for its completion. I do not anticipate

any difficulty in providing for the cost of our maintaining authority."

On the June 27 Lord Lyons wrote to Earl Granville:—"This afternoon in obedience to the instructions conveyed to me by your lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, I mentioned to M. Jules Ferry the conversation which your lordship had on that day with Count d'Aunay on the subject of New Guinea. When I mentioned that your lordship had said to M. d'Aunay that you presumed you might feel confident that the French Government had themselves no designs of annexation in New Guinea, M. Jules Ferry affirmed very positively that no design of the sort was entertained by the French Government."

On the 11th ulto, Lord DERBY addressed to Administrator Sir A. H. PALMER the following despatch:—

"Sir—Her Majesty's Government have given their careful consideration to the request of the Government of Queensland, as placed before them in the correspondence with Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the Agent General for the Colony which has been laid before Parliament, that the eastern portion of the island of New Guinea with the islands adjacent thereto may be annexed to Queensland. Although the first communication reached me through Mr. Archer on the 28th February, it was not until the 5th of June that I received Sir A. Kennedy's observations on the subject, and through Mr. Archer a copy of the proclamation with which Mr. Chester, the magistrate, took possession of the territory in the name of the Queen. It has, therefore, not been possible to communicate to you before now the conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived."

"2. They are unable to approve the proceedings of your Government in this matter. It is well understood that the officers of a Colonial Government have no power or authority to act beyond the limits of their colony, and if this constitutional principle is not carefully observed serious difficulties and complications must arise. If there had been any evidence of the intention, which is said to have been apprehended, of a foreign Power to take possession of any part of New Guinea, the views and proposals of the Colonial Government could have been placed before Her Majesty's Government by telegraph; and if the circumstances had justified immediate action it could have been taken without a delay of more than a very few hours. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that your advisers should without apparent necessity have taken on themselves the exercise of power which they do not possess."

"3. The apprehension entertained in Australia that a foreign Power was about to establish itself on the shores of New Guinea appears to have been altogether indefinite and unfounded, and the inquiries which have been made by Her Majesty's Government have given them the strongest reasons for believing that no such step has been contemplated. Nor is there at the present time any sufficient ground for anticipating the early settlement on the shores of New Guinea of a white population from the Australasian colonies, which in the absence of any established authority would become a source of trouble and danger to the colony. The results of former expeditions have been disastrous, and unless there should be indications of their intended renewal on a considerable scale no question would arise with respect to the prevention of disorders resulting from that cause."

"4. Her Majesty's Government are, moreover, clearly of opinion that even if the time had arrived for asserting and exercising the Queen's authority and jurisdiction on the shores of the island, or on some portions of them, there would be no necessity or justification for including in these measures the whole of the vast territory to which the proclamation of the Queensland Government purports to apply. It is estimated that the interior of the country contains several millions of savage inhabitants, of whom little or nothing is known, but it is certain that they have given no sign of a desire that their land should be occupied by white men. It would require exceptionally strong reasons to justify the annexation of these tribes and their territory, and in the absence of any such reasons a grave responsibility would be incurred in establishing the Queen's jurisdiction over a large coloured population which would, certainly resist subjugation and has apparently nothing to gain by it."

"5. If, however, it had been shown that the extension of the Queen's sovereignty to the eastern portion of New Guinea has become necessary, the proposal that the territory so annexed should form part of the colony of Queensland would be open to strong objections. The colony already comprises an immense extent of territory. The seat of Government is situated in the south, a thousand miles from the south-eastern point of New Guinea; it is practically governed by a Parliament which represents the white population, whose interests are altogether different from those of the coloured races, aboriginal and imported, within the colony, and while I am aware of the difficulties with which the Colonial Government has had to contend in connexion with the labour traffic and other questions affecting native interests, the fact that those difficulties have not in all cases been successfully dealt with cannot be disputed, and has often been the subject of much comment. The Queensland Government is at present under-taking heavy charges and responsibilities in connexion with the settlement and development of its vast northern territory which cannot be fully occupied for many years to come, and even if it could be reconciled with former precedents and sound general principles that the Imperial Government should devolve upon any colony the duties incident to the establishment of British dominion in such a country as New Guinea, neither the time nor the circumstances would appear favourable for the assumption by the Queensland Government of the control of a large native population owing a territory, not required, and, to a great extent, at least, not suited for the occupation and labour of European settlers. It has been stated in the Press that one reason for which some persons in Queensland desire the annexation of New Guinea is the facility which would thereby be afforded of obtaining a large supply of coloured labour for the sugar plantations without going beyond the limits of the colony. It is no doubt generally understood that the natives of New Guinea would not willingly accept, or be suitable for labour engagements at a distance from their shores, but the fact that the suggestion has been made indicates a special difficulty which might present itself if the request of the Colonial Government were complied with."

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"My Lord—I do not propose to trouble your lordship with a repetition of details already before you in reference to the colonial annexation of New Guinea. I have only to express my entire satisfaction with the action of my Government, especially Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, in the matter. I think his apprehension of New Guinea being annexed by another European Power was reasonable, and his promptitude in adopting our safeguard very laudable. Sir Thomas has laid his views before you, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are heartily adopted by all the Australian colonies, which we trust may be our excuse for any irregularity we have committed. I have never heard any well informed person doubt the great disaster which the occupation of New Guinea by a European Power would prove to Australia. I have had less difficulty in dealing with this subject from the knowledge that Her Majesty's sanction was necessary for its completion. I do not anticipate

any difficulty in providing for the cost of our maintaining authority."

On the June 27 Lord Lyons wrote to Earl Granville:—"This afternoon in obedience to the instructions conveyed to me by your lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, I mentioned to M. Jules Ferry the conversation which your lordship had on that day with Count d'Aunay on the subject of New Guinea. When I mentioned that your lordship had said to M. d'Aunay that you presumed you might feel confident that the French Government had themselves no designs of annexation in New Guinea, M. Jules Ferry affirmed very positively that no design of the sort was entertained by the French Government."

On the 11th ulto, Lord DERBY addressed to Administrator Sir A. H. PALMER the following despatch:—

"Sir—Her Majesty's Government have given their careful consideration to the request of the Government of Queensland, as placed before them in the correspondence with Sir Arthur Kennedy, and the Agent General for the Colony which has been laid before Parliament, that the eastern portion of the island of New Guinea with the islands adjacent thereto may be annexed to Queensland. Although the first communication reached me through Mr. Archer on the 28th February, it was not until the 5th of June that I received Sir A. Kennedy's observations on the subject, and through Mr. Archer a copy of the proclamation with which Mr. Chester, the magistrate, took possession of the territory in the name of the Queen. It has, therefore, not been possible to communicate to you before now the conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government have arrived."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

25 SEP 1883
COURT OF APPEAL
HONG KONG

NO. 517.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

SHOOTING SEASON
1883-1884.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT
of

**SPORTMEN'S AMMUNITION AND
SUNDRIES,**

comprising—

SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases
Fitted.

ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other
CARTRIDGE CASES.

WHITE, GREY, and GREASE PROOF
WADS.

CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE
CASES.

CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.

PIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-
POWER.

Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Tumov
MACHINES.

CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.

GAME BAGS.

SHOOTING BOOTS.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and
FLASKS.

DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.

REVOLVERS, by best English and American
Makers.

TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING
TRIPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [704]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [105]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.50

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st.....Tls. 968,235.50
March, 1883.....

DIRECTORS.
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI,
MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH
MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE SOUTH BRITISH TIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
(ONE MILLION STERLING)

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pro-
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates, allowing usual discon-
nict.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [174]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$33,333.33

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,582.57

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAM, Esq.
LO YEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIE, NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at

CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, S. & S.—PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [170]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO, has
left of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY and has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES—STRICtLY MODERATE.

Address—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH,

Queens' Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TO
MRS. BERNARD.

TO-MORROW, EVENING,
THE 25th SEPTEMBER,
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PLAY GOLDSMITH'S COMEDY,

"SHE STOOPS TO
CONQUER."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.'s on THURSDAY, the 20th

instant, at 9 A.M.

Stalls and Dress Circle.....\$2

Back Seats.....\$1

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Hon. Secy.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [704]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by
Public Auction.

TO-MORROW,
the 25th September, 1883, at 2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.,
on the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate

at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,

abutting on the North side thereof on the
Queen's Road, and measuring thereon 213

feet or thereabouts, on the South side
thereof on Ground lately the Roman Catholic

Cemetery and measuring thereon 218 feet
or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on
Ground in the possession of Government and
measuring thereon 210 feet or thereabouts
and on the West side thereof on St.

Francis Street, and measuring thereon 280

feet or thereabouts, and registered in the
Land Office as Section A, and the Remaining

Portion of INLAND—LOT No. 199,

(making together the whole of Inland Lot
No. 199). Together with the HOUSES

and erections thereon, held for the residue
of a term of 75 years from the 26th June,

1843, and for the further term of 924 years
subject to the Annual Crown Rent of \$50.

The Property will be offered for Sale in 8 Lots,

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors, Hongkong

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1883. [703]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date—MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and all
Communications should be addressed to them.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN in our Firm
ceased on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710]

NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

of

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

DRESS MATERIALS; JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [703]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us

No. 1, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

TO LET.

"BISNEY VILLA" Polodium, Furnished.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [703]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood

Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A. H. Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

OFFICE.

CH. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLAR AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the